





# MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO  
HIRE  
FROM  
**\$10**  
Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.

**AERTEX**  
THE ORIGINAL  
CELLULAR

We have now a full range of garments made of this cloth which is by far the most suitable and healthy to wear in hot weather, being cool, non-irritant, absorbent and extremely durable

SHIRTS—UNDERWEAR—PYJAMAS  
Call and see them, before deciding "what to wear," at

**MACKINTOSH**  
& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

## "LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

NON PLUS ULTRA  
REINA VICTORIA

In Boxes of 50 & 100

\$7 per 100.

A Cigar of full flavour and attractive shape, covered with the finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

## FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING  
& ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: 22, 24 & 26, Hillier Street. Phone 1174.  
BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

April 16th, 1919.

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

"THE IMMIGRANT."

**MAX LINDER**

"MAX COMES ACROSS."

"THE HOUSE OF TERRIBLE SCANDALS."

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD. REVISION OF OFFENSIVE TRADE AREAS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Gibson presiding. The others present were the Hon. Mr. R. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Lieut. Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mrs. Danby (Acting Secretary).

The Board having granted two applications for the establishment of soap-boiling factories—one in Wing Hing Street, Shaokwan, and the other in Kennedy Town the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster moved that a Committee be appointed to reconsider and revise the Offensive Trade Areas. He had not given written notice of the motion, but, under Standing Orders, the motion could be accepted as a matter of urgency if two-thirds of the meeting were in favour of it. Some years ago a Committee had selected certain areas in which it was considered that permission to carry on offensive trades could be granted as a matter of course. These areas were set aside, he thought, so that applications for the establishment of offensive trades in them would have the favourable consideration of the Board, while applications for offensive trades outside them would have to make a very strong case before the Board approved them. The conditions in Hongkong had changed since then. Building schemes were in the course of preparation by the Government and sometimes applicants for offensive trade licences experienced vexatious delays in the consideration of their applications.

The Chairman asked Mr. Alabaster's reasons for considering the matter urgent.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster replied that these applications were constantly coming before the Board. They had just considered two. He thought that officers of the Sanitary Department found it difficult to advise people whether their applications would be favourably received or no, as the areas originally set apart were not now so regarded by another Department. He moved that the motion be agreed as an urgent matter.

Dr. Ozorio seconded the motion which was carried, only the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax voting against it.

There was some discussion as to the personnel of the Committee, which was finally formed as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mrs. Hickling, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, and Mr. Chan Kai-ming.

### CANTON NEWS.

Canton, April 14th.

#### THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The new session of the Provincial Assembly was formally opened on the 12th inst. Wong Sung-ling, was elected Speaker. The two Vice-Speakers are to be elected to-day.

#### THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

The Shanghai Conference dismissed political questions on the 12th inst. The peace envoys have requested the Peking Government to put a stop to the interruptions which are being caused by the militarists.

#### TROOPS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Li Yung, one of the leaders on Li Fook-lam's staff, whose forces are empowered to protect the traffic along the East River, has reported that a number of his men have been killed by the order of the Military Superintendent (Lau Chi-luk) of Waichow. More than 30 soldiers are said to be missing. Li Fook-lam has referred the matter to the Tuchun, and has demanded an explanation. It is feared that the matter will lead to serious trouble, and that the traffic on the East River may be interfered with.

#### PEKING CABLE NEWS.

There was a serious fire in Peking, in the Kiangsu Province, a few days ago. Nearly half of the shops and buildings, including the godowns of the Standard Oil Company, and the building of the Kiangsu Bank, were burnt down. The damage done is estimated at more than 10 million dollars.

The Peking Government has wired to various provinces prohibiting loans without the consent of the Peking Government.

Telegrams have been received in Peking stating that Li Dong-wai, and Li Seung-man have been elected President and Premier respectively by the Provisional Government in Korea. A Cabinet has been formed.

#### THE CANTON-HONAM FERRY.

The authorities of the Public Works Department propose to establish a launch service between Canton and Honam, to supersede the present ferry. The construction of an iron bridge has been suggested, but the authorities, having the impression that a bridge is to be erected from Hongkong to Kowloon, wish to postpone this enterprise so that they may profit by Hongkong's experience.

Canton, April 15th.

THE KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER. It is stated that the Revolutionary leader of Korea has recently visited Canton and appealed to the Canton Government to help the Koreans to demand independence.

#### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Commander Li Kan-yuen has wired from Nanchang to the leaders of the Yunnanese troops in Canton requesting them to send a few regiments to the north borders, as the situation is grave.

In consequence of the disarmament of Li Fook-lam's troops along the East River, Lau Chi-luk, the Military Superintendent of Waichow, has reported that robbers are looting everywhere, putting on uniforms to disguise themselves as Li's troops. Li's troops should be recalled to Canton, otherwise they will be regarded as robbers.

### ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION AND DISOBEDIENCE. INTERESTING MOTOR-CAR CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese chauffeur of car 188, employed by Mr. George Grimble, was charged with obstruction, and disobeying the orders of an Indian constable.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley appeared for the defence.

The Indian constable stated that on April 9th at 10.20 a.m. he was on duty in Queen's Road Central, opposite the "Bon Ton," when a motor-car, driven by defendant and containing a lady, drew up at the shop. The lady alighted and the chauffeur turned the car towards the old Supreme Court building, where it stopped. Witness ordered defendant to move to the side of the road, where the "Bon Ton" was situated.

Mr. Lindsell: Why did you do that? Why is there more space there than on the other side? Witness: There is a certain space reserved on that side for rickshaws, etc. Continuing, the witness stated that defendant obeyed the instructions but brought the car to a stand-still two feet away from the side channel. Witness asked him to move the car to the edge of the side channel or to get one of the wheels into the side channel, as the thoroughfare was very crowded and every inch of space was required by pedestrians and passing vehicular traffic. Defendant refused to move any further, and challenged witness to do his worst. At this stage, Sergeant Marks, who was on patrol duty, came on the scene and told witness to take out a summons against the defendant. The car remained in the same position for about half-an-hour. Defendant was in a very excited condition at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mattingley, witness said the road opposite the Old Supreme Court building was clear at the time. There was another car right up near the channel and the driver of that car also asked defendant to get near the edge.

Defendant did not tell him that the channel was filled with dirty water and that he would not be able to start the car. Defendant did try to explain, but witness refused to hear him as he was very busy controlling traffic; besides, defendant was arguing with another chauffeur. Witness denied that he attempted to strike defendant and that Sergeant Marks told him he had no right to molest the chauffeur.

Sergeant Marks stated that he saw a crowd opposite the "Bon Ton," and saw defendant and complainant standing beside the car, looking very annoyed. They certainly were in a fighting attitude, though he did not see any fists. Sergeant Marks then corroborated the statement made by the previous witness in regard to the position of the car. The channel was a very shallow one, and there might have been some water in it. The constable related to witness what had occurred and witness asked him to take out a summons. The width of the road was roughly about 24 feet.

Inspector Garrod said that the road from Kerb to Kerb was 23 feet wide the road was 27 feet. The side channel was three feet wide.

The chauffeur of car No. 187 said that his car was standing opposite the old Supreme Court building. When the constable and defendant were engaged in a heated argument, witness intervened. The constable had asked defendant to put his wheels into the side channel.

At this stage Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case in order to inspect the road.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

TO VICTIMISE AN INSURANCE CO.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with attempting to set fire to No. 92, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared for the defendant.

Defendant, it was stated, lived on the second floor of the building, and a few days ago, after pouring some nitric acid on the boards of his floor, bored a hole through it, so that he could look into the floor below, which was a store-room containing inflammable articles like rattan, mats, etc. Defendant's intention, it was alleged, was to set fire to the store below, thereby assuring himself that his floor would be involved. He had insured his property for \$1,500 and, being in need of money, thought out this dastardly plan. Fortunately, he was frustrated by some people who gave information to the Police, as a consequence of which he was arrested.

Mr. Lindsell inquired if a fire had taken place.

Inspector Grant replied that the fire was to have occurred at night, but the man was arrested in the evening.

Mr. Hall suggested bail but Mr. Lindsell refused to entertain the suggestion and remanded the case.

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ORDINANCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the manager of Messrs. Colin Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., was summoned, on seven charges, with selling certain poisons, contrary to the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand, which was granted.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending April 12th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 10 weeks
This Year	\$12,201	211,651
Last Year	10,680	202,250
Increase	2,411	9,101

### LENTEN SERMON.

PREPARATION AND THANKS.  
GIVING.

"Preparation and Thanksgiving"—the sixth of a series of Lenten addresses on the Holy Communion formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon, at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning. Taking as his text 1 Cor. ii. 11, v. 20, the rev. gentleman said:

Men and women have a threefold personality. We consist of body, mind, and spirit, and each division of this threefold personality must be strong and healthy and vigorous if we are to be and do what God intends us to be and do.

The body should be strong and in perfect health and able to feel the joy of living and to take delight in the legitimate satisfaction of all the appetites which God has put in the body. The body of the Christian is the temple of God and ought to be a fitting habitation for Him. Sickness and disease are contrary to God's will. He wishes us to be healthy and strong in body, and we ought to regard our bodies as lent to us by God and one day to be given back to Him.

Our mind, also, must be strong and clear if we are to fill our place in God's world and exercise the influence which we are intended to exercise on our fellows. We are coming to recognise that man has a right to what is necessary for bodily health, such as food, air and rest, so also everyone has a right to have the opportunity of cultivating and improving his mind. Education must be available for all. Here there ought to be schools, where all children, even of the poorest, can receive the elementary education which will enable them to be something better than beasts of burden. And let us remember that, just as our body needs care and exercise, if it is to continue in health, so our mind also needs care and exercise. I am afraid many of us give way to the weariness engendered by the hot climate here and let our mind have little exercise over and above what is absolutely necessary for the work we have to do. So, too, often, our mind loses its power and we become incapable of any sustained mental exertion and unable to exercise that mental influence both on ourselves and others, which we ought to exercise.

If it is true, that our body and our mind both need care and cultivation and exercise it is no less true of our spirit. Our spirit is the highest part of our nature; it is that part which we have in common with God; and unless we care for it and exercise it our spirit weakens and dies. Many people entirely neglect the life of the spirit, and gradually lose touch with God. They may be happy enough for a time without God, but sooner or later there is sure to come a time when the highest in us calls out for God and will be satisfied with nothing less than God.

The Sacrament of the Eucharist is designed to keep us in touch with God. It is not a stimulus to thought, but a process of life; by it our union with God, though Jesus Christ, is strengthened. The moment when we receive the consecrated elements is the most solemn and the most joyous moment of the Communion Service, but it depends largely on the way in which we have prepared for the service. The Sacrament is not a magic charm to make us good without trouble; it is a channel by which God's life flows into us. The Church Catechism sums up briefly what is needed in our preparation for the Sacrament.

"What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?—To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men." Self-examination is the first step. Of course, it is possible to carry this too far. Just as there are those very trying people who are always thinking about their bodily health, so there are people who are always worrying themselves about their spiritual condition. But the majority of people certainly err on the side of too little self-examination and not too much. The first step, then, in the would-be communicant, is to look into his life and ask himself what there is in it which is wrong and displeasing to God, and what is lacking in his life which ought to be there. In other words, he must know them, he must be sorry for them, and desire not to offend again. Let us remember that, however great our sins may be, none can be too great for God to forgive, if we repent. "The blood of Jesus Christ... cleanseth us from all sin." No recollection of past sin ought to keep us from the Sacrament if we are sorry for that sin and mean to try not to commit it again.

It is one of the temptations of the devil to make us think that we cannot overcome our sins. We can overcome them if we really want to, and if we trust in God's help. A man once said to me: "Look here padre, I have done this, and this, and this, and I know it's wrong, but I believe I shall do it again. Ought I to come to Holy Communion?" and I said: "If you mean to fight against the temptation then by all means come to the Sacrament, and you will get strength to fight victoriously, and even if you fall into the sin again, in spite of your struggle, it will not follow that you have not benefited by the Sacrament, but it will show that the power of that sin is still strong and you need more strength to overcome it. It is only if you mean to yield to the sin without a struggle that you must not come to Communion." That man did gain strength to overcome his sin. He came to the

Sacrament, and when last I saw him he told me that though he still feared he might again fall into the sin, yet, as a matter of fact, he had so far not done so.

If you read through the Communion service you will see clearly that it is evidently not intended for people who have never committed great sins, but it is for people who have sinned and are sorry for their sins.

The first requisite, then, for a good communion is sorrow for past sin and a purpose of amendment. The next is Faith. Faith is the power which makes the unseen and invisible real to us. Faith sees in the bread and wine the Body and Blood of Christ, the means of closest union with our Saviour. Faith is sure that what Christ said He really meant, and He said: "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day." If we feel that our faith is weak let us make our own the prayer of the father of the lunatic boy, whom Christ healed at the foot of the mountain, where the Transfiguration had occurred: "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief."

The last requisite for a good Communion is "a thankful remembrance of Christ's death." In the death we see God and man reconciled. God is so pure and holy that man's sin puts a barrier between God and man, but the death of Jesus Christ has done away with that barrier, and if we have at all realised the guilt of sin, we shall thank God for its removal. Next Friday, the day when we commemorate the death of Jesus Christ, ought to be kept as a Holy Day by us all, if we have really "a thankful remembrance of His death."

The last requisite for a Communion is "to be in charity with all men." This is closely connected with the subject which occupied our thoughts last Sunday, so I need not dwell upon it this morning. We must have the forgiving and loving spirit, if we are to be worthy partakers at the Lord's Table.

The Army of Christ needs the service of everyone who has been enlisted in that Army. We all doing our utmost to help forward the work of God, which is the cause of justice and brotherhood, of truth, honesty, purity, and unselfishness. The Church militant here on earth consists of you and me and countless other individuals and if the individual members are not fighting against all that is evil, when the Church as a whole, cannot win the battle, or gain the world for Christ. When we prepare to receive the Holy Communion we must ask ourselves whether we have been doing our part in advancing the Kingdom of God in the world, and whether we might not be able to do more than we have done.

Easter Day comes with its invitation to us all to "draw near with faith and take this Holy Sacrament to our comfort." The invitation is from Christ Himself. It is His supper to which we are bidden. If we believe in Him can we refuse to come? If it were not good for us to come, He would not have bidden us, but He has bidden us. "Do this in remembrance of Me." He has said, "If anyone is doubtful about coming let him go to the clergy and consult them about his spiritual state first, as he would consult a doctor about his bodily health. And remember that the clergy are bound not to divulge anything you say to them in confidence under pain of being suspended from their office."

The Greek word Eucharist, which has come to be one of the names for the Sacrament, means thanksgiving. Its use points to the fact that Christ's own appointed method of giving thanks is the celebration of the Sacrament. Therefore, if there is any feeling of gratitude to God for all the numberless blessings which He has bestowed upon us, it can best be expressed by the reception of this Sacrament, and let us remember that all blessings which we have in this world are as nothing compared to the blessings in store for those who bravely keep the faith and fight the good fight against the world, the flesh and the devil.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and three rounds of ammunition.

Defendant was arrested in Kai Fong Road, and the revolver was found concealed underneath his trousers. Sgt. Fallon applied for a short remand to inquire into the man's antecedents.

The application was granted.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a "baby" Colt pistol and 250 rounds of ammunition.

The man was arrested on board the Tai Sang, and the ammunition was found on him. Defendant stated that he had only just arrived from Calcutta, where he had purchased the contraband articles as a means of protection when he reached his own country.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$100, and confiscated the articles.

### HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

CADET COMPANY.

Sunday, April 20th:—

Church Parade.  
2 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon.  
2.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquaters.

Uniform, caps and belts. Band to carry instruments.  
G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.  
Hongkong, April 15th, 1919.



## NO ALTERATION IN THE CLOCK.

MAJORITY OF TWO AGAINST ANY CHANGE

MEETING OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to consider the following resolution:

That it is the desire of the merchants of Hongkong that the Colony adopt the Daylight Saving System to the extent of one hour, from 1st May next until 30th September next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward the clock one hour at 12 midnight on 30th April.

The Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, presided and was supported by the following members of the Committee: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Huiyok, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and Messrs. E. V. D. Parr, N. J. Stubbs, OBE., C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang, J. A. Plummer, and Ross Thomson. The full attendance was as follows: J. M. Alves & Co. (J. M. Alves), Arculli Bros. (E. J. Arculli), Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (N. I. Watson and W. H. Bell), Bradley & Co., Ltd. (J. A. Plummer), Butterfield & Swire (Ross Thomson), Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (J. H. Wallace), Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. (D. G. M. Kennedy), China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (C. W. Beswick), Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (G. Dumbarton), Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (H. Dumbarton), Dodwell & Whyte, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Donnelly & Whyte, (D. E. Donnelly), Douglas S.S. Co. (H. P. White), Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (D. K. Blair), Walter Ford & Co. (J. N. Batailha), Gibb, Livingston & Co. (A. O. Lang and G. M. Lakin), Gilman & Co., Ltd. (W. L. Patterson), W. A. Hamblin & Co. (John Robertson), Holland China Trading Co. (A. W. van Andel), Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd. (G. P. Curry), Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (F. Graham), Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd. (R. H. Koteval), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (N. J. Stubbs), Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. (R. M. Dyer), Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Hon. Mr. David Landale), Java China Japan Lin (J. Jonckheer), Lane, Crawford & Co. (R. L. Bridge), Leigh & Orange (A. E. Griffin and W. L. Leask), Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (J. de B. Lancaster), W. R. Loxley & Co. (B. Tennant), Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. (E. L. Sim), Macdonald & Co. (J. H. Scott), Macdonald & Co. (Donald Macdonald), Mr. G. C. Moxon, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (A. G. Coppin), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (J. Stackhouse), Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. (E. V. D. Parr), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Ross & Co. (Hon. Mr. P. H. Huiyok), Alex. Ross & Co. (D. K. Moss), J. M. de Rocha & Co. (J. M. de Rocha), Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (B. Tennant), F. D. Sassoon & Co. (C. S. Gubbay), David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (E. Erza), H. Skott & Co. (G. E. Wotton), De Sousa & Co. (E. V. M. R. de Souza), Standard Oil Co. of New York (W. B. Walker), Stewart Bros. (E. A. Ormiston), Union Trading Co. (S. M. Charn and V. Barretto), Wilkinson & Crist (C. E. H. Beavis), Harry Wicking & Co. (A. Forbes).

## THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the calling of this meeting was not due to any sudden impulse on the part of your committee to thrust a daylight saving scheme upon the Colony. The matter was brought up because Shanghai adopted a daylight saving scheme to the extent of advancing the clock one hour, commencing on the 12th of April last and finishing on the 30th of September. Certain interests approached your committee to ask their opinion, stating that for some institutions, such as the banks, it might be somewhat inconvenient if there was such a large difference in time between here and Shanghai. Your committee felt that an opinion on such an important point could not possibly be given without calling a full meeting of the Chamber. Daylight saving, in spite of serious opposition at first, is, I believe, now popular at home and in America, and I believe, also, in India and other places. Perhaps, therefore, it is as well that we should endeavour to decide, once and for all, whether it is worth while making any representation in this respect to the Government of this Colony. The resolution before you is in no way the outcome of the considered opinion of your committee. It is merely

a resolution based on what has been adopted in Shanghai and put forward as a basis for discussion. We had very short notice of Shanghai's intention and as their change came into force on the 12th of this month it seemed desirable that this meeting should be held at the earliest possible moment. The draft of the resolution was, perhaps, somewhat hurriedly made out and I have heard some criticism of the use of the word merchant. To those of you who are not merchants and do not look upon the use of the word as a compliment, I tender my apologies. (Laughter.) Although it may be desirable, for some reasons, to have the same time here as in Shanghai I think it would be a mistake to adopt a similar measure if it does not suit our amount of daylight and sun-shine because we must bear in mind that in any extra daylight we should get a good deal of it would be accompanied with very hot sun-shine. Shanghai would appear to think that it is quite immaterial whether we are on the same footing or not for the simple reason that they have not taken the trouble to consult us, but this may be due to the fact that they originally intended only to alter their business hours and not their clocks. Therefore, I suggest we should not allow Shanghai's independence in this matter to warp our better judgment. As you are well aware the reasons for which the Daylight Saving Bill was introduced at home were, firstly, to save artificial light, and, secondly, to give workers a longer period of recreation in the evening. The first reason cannot be said to exist to any great extent out here. It may possibly exist in some degree. The second reason, from our point of view, is by far the more important one. In fact, I think it is the one we have mainly to consider in coming to a decision because out-door exercise and recreation, in a climate such as ours, are particularly essential for the maintenance of fitness and efficiency in work. During the last few days I have carefully studied all the available data in the Colony on this subject. I have listened to the views of staunch adherents of the scheme and also of those of bitter opponents, and at the risk of appearing to seek popularity by trying to please both sides I must say I have come to the conclusion that a compromise would suit us best. The extra hour of sunshine for the summer months would undoubtedly mean starting out in very hot sun-shine for our recreation. An extra hour in the winter would be a great blessing but it would mean that we should get up in the dark and the docks and industries would have to start work in the dark during too long a period. But I believe if we split the difference and made it half an hour all the year round it would be found in practice that this would work out very well indeed. I have heard it argued in the Colony that we do not work by the clock, that we work as the ships and jobs turn up. That is so even in the best organised concerns and more so, of course, in the badly organised ones, if there are any. But I submit that the larger proportion of the European population do pay some attention to the clock and that a little longer evening daylight would benefit the majority, if not on all the days of the week, at any rate on most of them. There would also be the advantage in the summer of getting to the office at an earlier, and consequently cooler part of the day, while in the winter months I assume that the extra half hour would just enable workers to engage in some out-door recreation instead of frequenting billiard rooms and bars and indulging in other indoor pastimes, which I am sure would make for the well-being generally of the Colony. (Laughter.) In fact the only hardship I can find, from the point of view of recreation if we adopt the scheme all the year round, would fall on that little band of enthusiasts who run ponies in the training season, and they, I think, chiefly consist of the much maligned *taipans* who have no time sheet to sign when he arrives at the office. There is one other advantage which may not have occurred to you. In ordinary times when cables are working normally—Heaven knows, gentlemen, whether that will ever come again—I remember that cables dispatched in Hongkong between 5 and 6 o'clock invariably arrived in our London office just too late in the afternoon for them to be attended and replied to the same day. The advance of the clock, even to the extent of half an hour, would be very useful in that respect. A study of the hours of sun-set and sun-rise, if you add 30 minutes on to our present time, at 7.0 a.m., in December at 7.25, in January at 7.30, in February at 7.35 and in March at 7.2. Those are the

worst months of the year. Official day, during the war, commenced about twelve minutes before sun-rise, so that I presume about twelve minutes before the times I have mentioned there would be more or less day-light. Sunset in May, adding 30 minutes, would be at 7.25 p.m., in June 7.30, in July 7.41 and in August 7.25, so that dining at 8 o'clock in the longest months of the year would hardly be dining in daylight, in fact I do not think it would be. In December sunset would be at 6.11 p.m., in January at 6.29, in February at 6.49 and in March at 7.3. If it is not dark until approximately 10 minutes after sunset I think these times confirm what I have said that the half an hour change would just enable out-door recreation to be taken during these months. We approached the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the matter and they unanimously decided to support the draft resolution which this meeting was called to consider. Personally, while I think that a difference of one hour between the time here and in Shanghai might be inconvenient, I do not think half an hour all round would matter very much, and I am sure if the Government adopted any recommendation we might see fit to make that they would do their utmost to get the neighbouring ports to adopt a similar scheme. We have written to the Canton British Chamber of Commerce but, so far, have had no reply. Well, gentlemen, I do not propose to put forward the resolution which was advertised. I have another resolution to put before you, but if any member of the Chamber or any member of the Committee because the Committee are quite divided in their opinions—would like to propose the original resolution as advertised he has, of course, perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. BEAVIS said that he was opposed both to the resolution as advertised and to the proposals of the Chairman and he asked for guidance regarding the method of procedure he should adopt.

The CHAIRMAN—As no one wishes to propose the resolution as advertised, I will propose my resolution.

"That it is the desire of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce in this Colony to give a trial to the Daylight Saving system to the extent of half an hour from 1st May next to 30th April, 1920, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward the clock half an hour at midnight on April 30th next."

HON. MR. HOLYOAK seconded the resolution.

HON. MR. HOLYOAK—I rise to second the resolution which has been proposed by the Chairman and in doing so I must confess to a perfectly open mind on the matter. I second the resolution because, so far as my own thought upon the subject goes, I think it will be to the general benefit of the Colony as a whole. It will be of benefit in the summer time because during the hottest part of the year the offices will commence their work at an earlier hour, and I think it is the common knowledge of all of us that the best work is invariably done during the earlier part of the day. When the cable system becomes normal once again we shall be able to do the important part of the work embodied in the cables before the real heat of the day sets in and, after office hours on a very hot day, although it may be perfectly true that it will be too early for exercise owing to the heat of the sun, we shall at any rate cease for the most part the active operation of the brain under very trying conditions. So much for the summer. During the autumn and winter much will be gained by the Colony through the fact that sufficient time will be left open for out-door exercise as opposed to indoor pastimes which, of course, will be good for the office staffs and will mean more efficient work. The Chairman has already explained to you that the Committee itself is divided upon this subject. We have no desire to force a resolution on this meeting. Far from it. We want the fullest and freest discussion of the whole subject so that it may be decided, once and for all, whether it will be wise to make any change or not, and, if so, to what extent. For that purpose I second the resolution.

## A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mr. BEAVIS said he opposed the resolution which had been put to the meeting, so far as it applied to the summer months, for one special reason. The reason, he thought, would probably be new to most of them. It had been suggested to him and previously he had not considered it. The alteration which had been suggested would, in his opinion, be prejudicial, possibly to the health, and certainly to the comfort and convenience of the European children of this Colony.

He had three small children himself so he was in a position to judge in this case. The summer months bore very hardly on the children and he thought they would all wish to avoid, as far as possible, making the time harder for them. During the summer months the children's hours of exercise in the afternoon were regulated by the sun's heat. The children went out for their exercise in the afternoon as soon as the weather was cool enough to allow them to do so and that hour was roughly about 4.45 p.m. or 5 o'clock. Children had to get to bed in order to get their full night's rest by 7 or 8 o'clock. It was difficult enough for them to get their exercise, their evening meal, etc., finished by 7 or 8 o'clock as it was. If they altered the time by an hour or even half an hour it would make the task more difficult still. If the time was altered the household would go by the clock and they could not expect the children to remain an hour longer in bed in the morning to make up for losing an hour at night when the members of the household were out and about. He knew that those members who had children would appreciate these points and he trusted that all of them would give this matter consideration. There was another point which was perhaps not so important but it did conduce to the comfort of the children. The children derived a good deal of amusement, and he imagined, healthy recreation, from bathing parties. The children went to those bathing parties at the earliest convenient hour and that hour was regulated by the heat of the sun. They returned to their houses just in time for bed. Shanghai was in a slightly different position because the summer was a short one and a further consideration, he fancied, was that most of the people who had a say in the matter sent their children away from Shanghai during the hot season. He did not wish to move any amendment to the resolution proposed. For the reasons he had given he was opposed to it.

Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Beavis said that he would move, as an amendment to the resolution, that the alteration of time should not be extended to the summer months.

Major Macdonald seconded the amendment. He pointed out that in the summer we had a very even day. Some of them might remember that their clock was put forward 27 minutes in order to bring them into zone time with Peking. When that was done they felt that they lost a certain amount of daylight in the morning. If they put forward the clock another hour they would seriously interfere with the business of the Colony. The working men would not start work in the morning while it was dark; they would simply sit down and wait until it was bright daylight.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that if Major Macdonald was in favour of Mr. Beavis' amendment, his argument was wrong. Mr. Beavis' amendment suggested that the clock might be put forward in the winter and not in the summer.

## NO CHANGE.

Major Macdonald then remarked that he was against any alteration at all and he moved as an amendment that the clock be not touched.

Mr. R. M. Dyer seconded this.

Mr. C. W. Beswick said he thought there was very little to support the alteration in the ordinary way but he would like to know whether we should be at any disadvantage in relation with Shanghai owing to the difference in the times. Unless there were reasons why we should keep in line with Shanghai he would support Major Macdonald's amendment that there should be no change.

Mr. N. J. Evans pointed out that of course the two ports worked very much together and there was an advantage in being closely connected as far as time was concerned. But it was not a matter of very material importance in the summer months except that they would be practically out of line with the Shanghai market in the afternoon for three or four months. It would be 3 o'clock here and 4 o'clock there; and they would not be able to get into touch with them by telegram. He thought, however, the greater part of the business was done in the morning. He did not think half an hour mattered very much one way or the other.

Major Macdonald's amendment that there should be no change was then put to the meeting.

Twenty-three voted for it and twenty-one against, and, therefore, by a majority of two votes, the Chamber of Commerce decided that Hongkong should keep to its present time-table.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of thirty taels of opium.

Defendant, it was stated, attempted to smuggle the opium on board the *Tean*, which was leaving for Shanghai. He was stopped by a watchman and the drug was found concealed in a tin which was hanging to a girdle round his waist.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$3,500, with the alternative of 12 months' hard labour.

A Chinese girl and her mother were charged, on remand, with possession of 19 taels of opium.

At the evening hearing the daughter stated that the mother compelled her to accompany a man to his lodging with the opium. She was innocent of the offence.

Mr. Orme discharged the girl and fined the mother, who took the blame upon herself, \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO. FURNISHING DEPT.

HIGH CLASS

DRAWING AND DINING ROOM

FURNITURE.

NEW DESIGNS. BEST WORK.

TEAK FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS

MADE TO ORDER.

SHIPS UPHOLSTERY

A SPECIALITY.

WE EMPLOY A TRAINED STAFF OF UPHOLSTERERS

AND CABINET MAKERS UNDER EXPERT

EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

RENOVATIONS AND REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN.

FIRST CLASS WORK at MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT!

Pathe presents

BRYANT WASHBURN

in

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild; so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl, and cleaned up a gang of bad men just to prove he had the right stuff in him.

That's "BRYANT WASHBURN" in this picture.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

## MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTES.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2362.

Manufacture—19/23, ARBYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 1324.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

**Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

Just arrived

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED &amp; CASHMERE

GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI.

COOL

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Having placed our orders early we are able to offer our underwear at much lower prices than prevailing to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.  
OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP  
FINAL.N. E. KENT v. T. MASHIMA,  
on the Stand Court at 4.30 P.M.UNRESERVED SEATS:  
Members ... 20 cents.  
Non-Members ... 50 "  
Enclosure (Standing) ... 20 "P. M. HODGSON,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [644]

## PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and Furniture, No. 6,  
Mountain View, May 1st.  
Apply to—  
DENNY & BOWLEY. [645]ST. PETER'S CHURCH,  
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.THE above CHURCH will be Open, after  
repairs, on EASTER SUNDAY.SERVICES—S.A.M.—HOLY COMMUNION  
11 A.M.—MORNING PRAYER,  
HOLY COMMUNION and  
SERMON. [646]THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE BONUS of \$18.66 per Share  
authorised by the Extraordinary  
Resolution passed on March 28th, 1919, will be  
distributed to those persons who are  
Registered on the 20th day of April, 1919, as  
the holders of the issued Shares of the  
Company.Such Bonus will, pursuant to the Agree-  
ment which the Board has been authorised  
to enter into, be satisfied, as regards each  
complete number of three issued shares held,  
by the allotment of one new share of \$50,  
each credited as fully paid up.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, APRIL  
19th, 1919, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th,  
both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary. [647]

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912,  
the EXCHANGE BANKS will be  
CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC  
BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and  
MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 19th and 21st.  
Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [648]

## G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPART-  
MENT.

## NOTICE.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER MONDAY  
HOLIDAYS.THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely  
CLOSED on FRIDAY April 18th. It  
will be Open for all purposes till Noon on  
the following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and  
MONDAY. Licensed Warehousemen will be  
entirely Closed on these dates.D. W. TRATMAN,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [649]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of  
those of Chinese race desiring to leave  
the Colony should apply in person between  
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE  
BUILDING.Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or Identification papers.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days  
are required to Register themselves under the  
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS  
ORDINANCE, 1918.Forms of Registration, giving the parti-  
culars required may be obtained at the  
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine  
not exceeding \$50.

40

## PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

OFFICE Department Quartermaster,  
Philippine Department, Manila, P.I.  
Sealed proposals will be received here until  
11 A.M. MAY 16th, 1919 and then opened,  
for furnishing coal for Nagasaki, and Mifko,  
Japan, Manila and other military stations  
Philippine Department.  
Further information on application. [639]

## SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

for energetic sales manager to secure exclu-  
sive selling rights for wonderful new Adding  
Machine. Retains \$100.00—does work of \$300  
machine. Automatically adds, subtracts,  
multiplies and divides. Whirlwind in speed.  
Infinitely accurate. Written Five-Year  
Guarantee. Extraordinary opportunity to  
establish permanent business with unusual  
profits. Write or call for full particulars.  
CALCULATOR CORPORATION,  
Grand Rapids, (Mich.) U.S.A. [607]

## INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Society will be held at the  
Registered Office of the Society, Queen's  
Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 26th  
day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the  
subjoined resolutions will be passed at the  
Extraordinary General Meeting of the  
Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919,  
will be submitted for confirmation as special  
resolutions.1. That the nominal silver capital of the  
Society as existing when this resolution  
is confirmed as a special resolution be  
converted into sterling and that such  
capital so converted be increased beyond  
the sterling equivalent of such silver  
capital when such conversion takes place  
to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided  
into 20,000 shares of the nominal value  
of £10 each.2. That each of the issued silver shares of  
the Society of the nominal value of \$200  
each with the sum of \$100 paid up there-  
on be converted into five shares of the  
nominal value of £10 each with the  
sterling equivalent of \$90 Hongkong  
currency at the opening T.T. rate of  
exchange on the date this resolution is  
confirmed as a special resolution and  
as paid up thereon and accordingly that  
50,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of  
the nominal value of £10 each constitu-  
ting the capital of the Society so con-  
verted and increased be distributed by  
the Board to the persons who are regis-  
tered as shareholders of the Society on  
the date this resolution is confirmed as a  
special resolution in exchange for the  
silver shares then held by them.3. That the Articles of Association be  
altered in manner following, namely:  
By the insertion after Article No. 107 of  
the following Article"107 (a). The Board may employ such  
funds of the Society which have  
been established pursuant  
to the provisions of Article 107 or any of  
them or any portion thereof (and that  
whether such funds or such portion as is  
proposed to be dealt with were set aside  
for the special purpose to which they are  
proposed to be applied or for any other  
purpose or not) in or for all or any of  
the following purposes, that is to say,  
in meeting contingencies, in equalizing  
dividends, in paying special dividends  
or bonuses, in repaying improving and  
maintaining any of the property of the  
Society, or otherwise in the business of  
the Society, and in or for such other  
purposes as the Board shall in its dis-  
cretion think conducive to the interests  
of the Society and in regard to any such  
employment as aforesaid the Board shall  
not be bound to keep the reserve funds  
separate from the other assets."By the insertion of the following Articles  
after Article No. 108."108a (1). Any general meeting of the  
Society at which a dividend or bonus  
is declared or sanctioned may  
make a call on the members of such  
amount as the meeting fixes but so that  
the call on each member shall not exceed  
the dividend or bonus payable to him  
and so that notwithstanding the pro-  
visions of Articles 109, 30 and 31 the call  
may be payable at the same time as the  
dividend or bonus and the dividend or  
bonus may, if so arranged between the  
Society and the member, be set off  
against the call. The making of a call  
under this Article shall be deemed  
ordinary business of an ordinary general  
meeting which declares a dividend."(2). After any resolution has been passed  
under the provisions of paragraph (1) of  
this Article the Board may arrange on  
behalf of the Society for the dividend or  
bonus to be set off against the call by  
authorizing any person on behalf of the  
members from whom such call is due  
to enter into an Agreement with the  
Society providing for such dividend or  
bonus to be set off against such call and  
any Agreement made under such  
authority shall be effective.(3). It shall be no objection to any resolu-  
tion made under paragraph (1) of this  
article or to any call or arrangement  
under such resolution was passed or such  
call or arrangement was made, at the  
meeting at which the resolution intro-  
ducing this Article and Articles 107 (a)  
was confirmed as a special resolution  
provided that due notice of the intention  
to propose such first mentioned resolu-  
tion and to declare such dividend or  
bonus and to make such call shall have  
been given prior to the Constitutory  
meeting aforesaid.108 (b). Dividends may be paid  
in Hongkong Currency at exchange for  
such rate of exchange as the directors  
may determine, or in sterling, or in  
General Meeting, or in Hongkong  
currency, or in any of the above, or in  
the same or in the case of the Board may  
determine."And the subjoined resolutions will be  
proposed as Extraordinary resolu-  
tions—1. That the difference between the sterling  
equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate  
of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency  
and the sum of £4 be called up upon  
each of the 20,000 shares of the Society  
of the nominal value of £10 each into  
which the silver shares of the Society  
have been converted.2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount  
to such difference as is referred to in  
Resolution No. 1 be and the same is  
hereby declared out of the Reserve and  
Funds of the Society, such bonus divid-  
end being payable to the persons who  
are registered as the shareholders of the  
Society on the date this resolution is  
passed and that such persons be set off  
against the amount due from him for  
call under Resolution No. 1 and be  
retained by the Society accordingly and  
that the Board be authorised to make  
the necessary entries in the books of the  
Society.3. That the 10,000 shares of the capital of  
the Society be issued additionally, to the  
20,000 shares referred to in Resolution  
No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called  
up thereon and that such additional  
shares be offered in the first instance at  
a premium of £21 per share to the  
persons who are registered as the share-  
holders of the Society on the date this  
resolution is passed in the proportion of  
one additional share for each silver share  
previously held and upon the footing  
that the sum of £4 called up plus the  
£21 (making together £25 per share)  
shall be paid to the Society on accept-  
ance of the offer, and that such offer bemade by notice specifying the number of  
shares to which such persons are entitled  
and limiting the time within which the  
offer if not accepted by payment: will be  
deemed to be declined to the 23rd May,  
1919, and that the Board be empowered  
to dispose of the shares not taken up in  
response to such offer as they consider  
expedient in the interests of the  
Society.4. That the 10,000 additional shares  
referred to in Resolution No. 3 partici-  
pate in all dividends declared after the  
next Annual General Meeting of the  
Society pro rata with the 20,000 shares  
referred to in Resolution No. 1.  
Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [635]UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society  
will be CLOSED from the 18th April to the  
25th April, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [618]BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from 18th April to the  
25th April, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [618]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL  
MEETING of Members will be held  
in the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY  
CLUB, on SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, at  
12 o'clock Noon.  
By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course. [623]NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD  
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING OF  
BONDS.SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are  
hereby notified that arrangements  
have now been made to proceed with the  
redemption of the Loan, and that the Second  
Drawing of Bonds will take place on May  
16th next. The date of payment with a list  
of the numbers of Drawn Bonds will be  
announced in a subsequent notification.  
F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs. [611]

## LOST.

A FOX TERRIER, four months old  
White with Black Markings. Reward.  
Apply to—  
Dr. SMALLEY,  
No. 2, Chatham Road, Kowloon. [628]

## WANTED.

A Reliable and Experienced MASTER  
for a British vessel trading to Hong-  
kong. Good record essential.  
Also a CHIEF ENGINEER for the same  
steamer.  
Apply in writing, stating previous record  
and experience, care of  
POST OFFICE Box No. 248. [636]

## WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British  
Steamer.  
Apply—  
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,  
18, Nathan Road,  
Kowloon. [677]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE, A FIVE-ROOMED  
Residence.  
For particulars apply to—  
"X.Y.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

## FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW.  
Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings. [411]

## TO LET.

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road,  
Furnished from 1st June,  
3 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

## TO LET.

No. 103, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House  
at the Peak.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [622]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

## INTIMATION

DEWAR'S  
WHISKIES

## EXTRA SPECIAL

## IMPERIAL

## INSTITUTE

## AND

## WHITE LABEL.

## SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TR., 616.

DE.

## DEATH.

BROWN. At Suva, Fiji, on April 14th,  
LESLIE BROWN, father of Mrs. F.  
Bevington. [641]Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1919.

## A THORNY QUESTION.

In fulfilment of the promise which the  
Japanese Premier made in the Diet  
recently, the Japanese delegates to the  
Peace Conference have moved for the  
"endorsement of the principle of equality  
of nations and just treatment of their  
nationals" in the Covenant of the  
League of Nations. While, however, the  
idea underlying the proposal met with  
widespread sympathy, the amendment  
failed to command the unanimous  
approval necessary for its adoption  
by the Commission. This will be  
a great disappointment to the thirty-  
seven associations—political, social,  
economic, educational and religious—  
which held a joint meeting at Tokio  
in February and decided to appeal  
to the Peace Conference for the abolition  
of racial discriminations. In the pre-  
amble of the resolution it was stated that  
"The racial discriminations actually in  
existence are opposed to the great prin-  
ciples of freedom and equality, and they  
will prove the seeds of international dis-  
putes and calamities. Unless they are  
removed a thousand Leagues of Nations  
would be futile." The end sought is ad-  
mittedly highly desirable, but it repre-  
sents, we fear, a counsel of perfection for  
which the world is not yet ready. We  
can hardly expect absolute equality  
between the individual members of any  
given nation. So far from sharing the  
pessimistic views of the agitators, we  
regard the result of the discussion as a  
proof of the sincerity with which the  
nations are addressing themselves to the  
constitution of the League, for otherwise  
the amendment submitted by the Japan-  
ese delegates might have been accepted  
merely as a pious expression of  
opinion. Evidently it is intended that  
the rules governing the League shall be  
observed both in the letter and spirit,  
and that is the best augury of success. If  
Japan had gained her point it wouldhave involved interference with the  
domestic affairs of the individual mem-  
bers of the League and raised a veritable  
whirlwind of contention. All that the  
League can do to meet Japan's wishes it  
has done by according her representation  
on the Executive Council as one of the  
Five Great Powers. The question raised  
is essentially an economic one. Demo-  
cratic nations which insist on a certain  
standard of education and comfort for  
the masses are naturally averse from the  
unrestricted admission into their midst  
of alien people who are accustomed  
to work and live on a much lower  
plane. We know how the introduc-  
tion of Chinese labour, for example, in  
South Africa was resented some years  
ago, and only recently the sailors and  
firemen in Cardiff and other ports of  
the United Kingdom have objected to  
sailing on any vessel which carries  
Chinese as a part of its crew. We see a  
similar attitude in Japan itself towards  
Chinese labour. Japan's own grievances,  
of course, arise from the views held  
respecting her nationals in the United  
States of America and in Australia.Count Okuma, while pointing to the  
existence of extra-territoriality as an  
evidence that some people are not  
sufficiently advanced in civilisation to  
claim the removal of racial discrimina-  
tion, argues that Japan, as one of the  
Five Great Powers, "is fully entitled to  
demand equality in every respect." Dr  
Seydena, the Editor of the *Hochi*, how-  
ever, points out that, in order to obtain  
consideration, Japan must first repeal  
her own legislation imposing disabilities  
on aliens in the matter of the land laws  
and coastwise navigation. There are no  
such disabilities at present in Great  
Britain or the Crown Colonies, although  
there is a growing feeling that, in the  
absence of reciprocity, it would be an  
advantage if there were.A social gathering and whist-drive,  
will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall,  
on Tuesday, April 29th, at 8.45 p.m.The marriage will take place shortly of  
Mr. Sidney Edwards, of Messrs. Brewer  
& Co., Hongkong, and Miss Olga Demee,  
of Ashley Road, Kowloon.An incipient fire, which was quickly  
extinguished, broke out in Wellington  
Barracks a couple of days ago as the  
result of a lamp exploding.The final of the open singles champion-  
ship in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament,  
between N. E. Kent and T. Mashima, will  
be played at 4.30 p.m. to-day.Eight cases (five deaths) of bubonic  
plague, two cases (two deaths) of enteric  
fever, and three cases (two deaths) of  
cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the  
Colony on Monday.A Chinese woman, 77 years of age,  
was knocked down by motor-car No. 73,  
belonging to M. Y. San & Co., in Con-  
naught Road Central. She was badly  
injured and removed to the Government  
Civil Hospital.The famous three Cherniavsky bro-  
thers gave their first recital at the  
Theatre Royal last night. They deserved  
a better house than was accorded them,  
the smallness of the gathering being due,  
no doubt, in some measure, to the surfeit  
of entertainments with which Hong-  
kong has been provided recently and is  
due to have within the next fortnight.The audience, however, left nothing to be  
desired in the matter of enthusiasm, for  
the rare standard of music produced by  
the three artists—Leo on the violin,  
Mischel on the violincello, and Jan on  
the piano—met with the warmest appre-  
ciation, insistent encores being frequent.The Cherniavsky will make their last  
appearance to-morrow night, when, it is  
to be hoped, they will be greeted by an  
audience more befitting their reputation.The Mission that is being conducted  
by the Ven. Father Sebastião Apparicio  
da Silva, S.J., will conclude to-morrow  
evening after the *Tenebrae*. On Maundy  
Thursday the Blessed Sacrament will be  
exposed to public adoration the whole  
day and night till Good Friday morn-  
ing. At the evening service on Good  
Friday, during the *Via Crucis*, the  
"Stabat Mater" will be sung by the  
choir. This will be followed by a duet  
to be sung by the popular tenor, Mr. E.  
G. d'Alquino, and Mr. E. G. Anderson  
(Conal for Poru) baritone. A solemn  
high pontifical mass will be celebrated by  
the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, during which  
special music will be sung by the St.  
Joseph's Choir. In the evening there  
will be solemn vespers and the benedic-  
tion of the Blessed Sacrament.The annual sports of the Portuguese  
Juvenile Society will be held on the Race-  
course on Saturday next, April 19th,  
commencing at 1 p.m. A representative  
Committee has been working hard to  
make the gathering a success. There are  
20 events on the programme, including  
several races for girls.The *Nam Sang*, which arrived in  
Harbour yesterday, brought over 900  
Shanghai Chinese, who have seen service  
in Mesopotamia and East Africa as  
stevedores, artisans, etc. They have a  
bad record. At Madras they indulged in  
looting, and they also committed  
numerous depredations on board the  
*Faizal* between Bombay and Madras.Between Bombay and Penang they again  
looted the *Faizal* and sold a number  
of *saungs* in Penang. On arrival at  
Singapore their steamer was met by a  
military guard and, having been relieved  
of a quantity of opium and other  
articles stolen from the ship, they were  
conducted in batches of twenty or thirty  
to the Alexandra Barracks, where they  
were confined till they embarked on the  
*Nam Sang*.CORRESPONDENCE.  
ANOTHER WANT.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."] SIR, It seems a pity, that, among the  
"wants" of Hongkong, Mr. Pollock did  
not remember the much-needed Society  
for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.It is a standing disgrace to the Colony  
that there is no such Society. The Gov-  
ernment does not seem to think it neces-  
sary to show any duty towards our  
"lesser brethren."Go to the bird-shops and see the crowd-  
ed unsanitary cages; go and see the  
hullocks arrive by junk with no food or  
water provided, and see the pigs and  
chickens are treated, and then be proud  
of our Colony if you can.Does anyone ever think what becomes  
of the Race ponies, when after the  
Races, they are sold to the Chinese for  
a few dollars? I myself would rather  
shoot my pony, if I had to get rid of it,  
than sell it into almost certain misery.Shanghai puts us to shame, and how  
long are we going to stand it?  
Some years ago I wrote to the late  
Hon. Sec. of the S.P.C.A., wishing to  
join as a member, but I was told the  
Society was defunct owing to people in  
"high places" taking no interest in it.If the Society can only live under these  
conditions (it is a dreadful reflection on  
H.K. if it is so) then it is up to the  
people in "high places" to recognize  
their responsibilities. Could not a meet-  
ing be called by one of these? I am sure  
it would be well attended.—Yours truly,  
"LOVER OF ANIMALS."

Hongkong, April 16th.

THE PROPOSED JESUIT  
COLLEGE.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."] SIR,—Will you be good enough to  
allow me space in order to refute the  
illogical assertions contained in the  
correspondence of a couple of mal-inten-  
tioned writers in one of your  
issues? As a student of religious history  
I find it difficult to reconcile the con-  
tradictory paragraphs in their letters.The Jesuits are "political meddlers."  
Well, for the sake of fairness and im-  
partiality, why are some politicians  
statesmen not also called meddlers in  
religion? The Marquis de Pombal was  
not so satanic when he expelled the  
Jesuits from Portugal, neither, by parity  
of reasoning, were so many Roman Em-  
perors and many other monarchs of the  
world when they persecuted the Chris-  
tians. Our Lord Jesus Christ himself  
was "a meddler" and as such was  
crucified! It is a pity to see how some  
correspondents are lacking in logic. To  
them Pope Clement XIV. who suppressed  
the Society in 1773 was infallible, a  
saint—while Pope Pius VII. who, at the  
urgent representations of not only  
Catholic people but many statesmen and  
valuers, reinstated and restored all the  
former rights and privileges of the  
Society in 1814, is maliciously kept in  
ignorance! The anti-Jesuits will not  
have anything to do with the Holy See,  
yet they adore Clement XIV. as if he  
were its only and unique Pontiff!The Portuguese, are not infrequently con-  
sidered by constant or performs as  
British subjects to suit occasional purposes,  
but, alas! if some of them, in a peaceful  
manner, rise up to better their conditions  
a voice cries "Halt! This is a British  
Colony; the Portuguese are not wanted  
here!" And these people have the  
effrontery to call themselves fair, and,  
for the mere sake of fighting the Jesuits,  
they say that every school, etc., in this  
Colony is good and up-to-date! I won-  
der, if some day the Portuguese should  
prosper and get hold of this Colony to  
some extent, as the Japanese and others  
have, if there will be an outcry to expel  
them.Not long ago some local papers (allow  
me to meddle) published statistics of the  
Allied troops fighting the Germans—  
including even the Germans, if I am not  
mistaken, but the indomitable Portuguese  
troops were not mentioned.We do not put aside anything. Look  
at my previous letter of the 9th inst.,  
as I do not propose to repeat facts which  
have already been dealt with therein at  
length.—Yours, etc.,  
A. CRITIC.[We have never heard the statement  
made that "Portuguese are not wanted  
here." Surely our correspondent is not  
referring to the argument that those who  
are Portuguese citizens, either by birth  
or preference, should be excluded from  
the proposed electorate for the Legisla-  
tive Council. That is a very different  
thing.—Ed., H.D.P.]



## LORD LEVERHULME ON THE EMPIRE.

### THE DANGER OF "MAUDLIN SENTIMENTALITY."

VALUE OF BRITAIN'S TROPICAL POSSESSIONS.

### NEW GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED IN BAVARIA.

### JAPAN'S PLEA FOR RACIAL EQUALITY FAILS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

#### HOW THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS BUILT UP.

Lord Leverhulme, addressing the Colonial Institute, said that had Great Britain consented to the return of the German Colonies, she would have been a party to the greatest crime against her own kinsmen in the Dominions. She would have sacrificed the welfare of the natives of those Colonies, and would have dismembered the Empire.

He emphasized that the Empire was built up, not by Governments or the Colonial Office, but by individuals. He said that the eighteenth century method of colonization was to kill the backward native races. There was the danger, today, of rushing to the other extreme of maudlin sentimentality, and conceding to the natives rights to land that would not be recognised for a moment if claimed by a British Duke in relation to his broad acres.

The necessities of mankind required the fullest use of land for the benefit of all. The way had been prepared by breaking up the large estates in Great Britain, and the opportunity to cultivate the lands overseas must be granted as equally and fully as to the acres of any Duke in Great Britain. The highest interests of the natives could only be achieved by opening up their lands to British colonists.

Sir Gerald Strickland, ex Governor of New South Wales, said that Great Britain's war indebtedness could be met if the tropical possessions were properly used. Mesopotamia, properly administered, could alone pay the cost of the war.

#### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

#### FRENCH PROPOSED AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:— French has been proposed as the official language of the League of Nations. The League of Nations' Commission decided that it was not competent to decide this question, which must be settled by the Peace Conference.

#### GENEVA THE SEAT OF THE LEAGUE.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:— By twelve votes to six, the League of Nations chose Geneva as the seat of the League. That Brussels should be the seat was proposed by M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. He obtained the votes of France, China, Portugal and Czechoslovakia.

#### FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

#### A BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 15th.

A British North Russia official communiqué states that General Maynard successfully attacked Uposozero, on April 11th, killing fifty and capturing thirty-five.

#### BOLSHEVIST ADVANCE IN THE CRIMEA.

Reuter learns that the Allies evacuated 25,000 refugees before leaving Odessa.

The Russian volunteer army is retiring in disorder before the Bolshevik advance in the Crimea.

The French, who have been reinforced, have received orders to hold Bobasopol.

#### GERMANY.

#### ANOTHER GOVERNMENT IN MUNICH.

BERLIN, April 11th.

A telegram from Munich states that the Council elected by revolutionary workers and soldiers has declared itself the sole authority and demanded the immediate abdication of the Central Council.

At a mass meeting of Communists, it was announced that the White Guard, under Herr Schnepfenhorst, was already at Ingolstadt, about to enter Munich, and overthrow the Soviet Government.

#### STRIKE IN THE RUHR REGION CONTINUES.

BERLIN, April 11th.

In spite of the concession of a seven-hour day, the coal strike in the Ruhr region continues.

Excitement at Essen is growing. Government soldiers venturing into the streets singly are assaulted by strikers.

#### GOVERNMENT OCCUPATION OF ESSEN.

Forwards states that a Soviet republic was to have been proclaimed in the Ruhr district yesterday, but the scheme was frustrated by the Government occupation of Essen.

Seventeen members of the Workers' Council at Muelheim in the Ruhr district, who voted for the immediate proclamation of a Soviet Republic, have been arrested for high treason.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### STRENGTHENING THE HANDS OF FRANCE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:— In the French Chamber, yesterday, about 300 Deputies signed a manifesto, desiring to affirm the close union of the Senate and the Chamber with a view to strengthening the hands of the French representatives at the Peace Conference in all just demands.

#### THE SAAR COALFIELDS.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:— The question of the Saar coalfields has been almost entirely settled to the satisfaction of France, which will enjoy as her "definite property" the coalfield.

#### ALLIES FOR ALL TIME.

PARIS, April 12th.

A Havas message states:— Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and delegate to the Peace Conference, at a meeting in Paris, expressed the hope that the British and French would be allies for all time.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RACIAL EQUALITY.

#### JAPAN'S AMENDMENT NOT ADOPTED.

NEW YORK, April 12th.

A despatch from Paris issued to-day states:—

The following authoritative statement was made here to-day:—

"At a meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Friday, April 11th, the Japanese Delegation proposed as follows:—To insert after the words 'by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,' an additional clause to read 'by the endorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals.'"

The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant.

His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

"The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

"A discussion followed, in which practically all the members of the Commission participated.

"The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

"The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and by the spirit in which it was presented.

"Mention was frequently made, in the course of discussion, of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

"Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption."—Reuter.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong was held, yesterday evening, at the City Hall. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman, presided and was supported by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Messrs F. B. L. Bowley, A. Forbes, J. W. Graham, A. G. Coppin, J. P. Braga, E. Ormiston, A. Ritchie, H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary), E. A. M. Williams (Hon. Treasurer).

The Chairman said it was perfectly evident, both from the correspondence in the Press and from the leading articles which appeared after the meeting which dealt with the present form of constitution, that there was a feeling of disappointment that the Committee had not attempted to go further. Both he and the Committee, however, thought it was wise to make haste slowly. It would have been extremely foolish to rush matters, as some of their friends wished. It was thought, perhaps, that the Committee were not prepared to go so far as some of the ardent advocates at that meeting wished, if any reform was to be obtained. He maintained that if any reform of the Legislative Council was to be obtained whereby they could get more representation they should go into the matter on sound constitutional lines.

It was interesting to note that the same problems which had engaged their attention, had recently engaged the attention, also, of Ceylon and almost identical points to those discussed here were dealt with in Ceylon. In view of the necessity for far greater elective representation in the Crown Colonies he could not believe that it would be long denied. In Ceylon they had gone much further than Hongkong had, because they had laid down very clearly and definitely that they wanted greater reform. In the recommendations which the European Association had sent to the Colonial Office the following occurred:—

"As stated before, the constitution of this Office does not make any provision for the association with the officials in England of any one having a personal knowledge of the Colony, and we believe that in practice no such person is consulted. It appears, on the face of it, impossible for the affairs of any country to be controlled satisfactorily by men living six thousand miles away who have never seen either the country or the people whom they control. We are of opinion that the blunders which are made from time to time in important matters might be avoided if there were associated with the Secretary of State persons having long personal acquaintance with the Colony. The Secretary of State for India has a Council, of which nine members must have had long and recent service or residence in British India. We are further strongly of opinion that it is necessary to press for a reform of the system under which Colonial affairs are handled in London, and in particular that the affairs of this Colony should be directed by a Council, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, composed of officials and unofficials with experience of Ceylon."

Mr. Holyoak here interpolated the comment that if the word "Hongkong" were substituted for "Ceylon" it would be their own case.

"We are not at present in possession of sufficient information to enable us to make detailed proposals. They may be framed at a later date, after consultation with persons more intimately connected with the affairs of the Colonial Office. We would, however, suggest that subordinate officials in London should be drawn from the various Colonies, and that such senior officers as may be recalled from Ceylon for service in England, should, after five years' service there, retire on full Colonial pension and so make way for new men. In this manner the Secretary of State would be supplied with a staff of officers having an intimate knowledge of the Colony's affairs and needs."

"We would like to suggest, however, that if the reorganisation of the Colonial Office which we have recommended is approved, steps should be taken to communicate with other Crown Colonies with a view to obtaining cooperation in pressing our demand for reform. Should other Crown Colonies be willing to join with us the Advisory Board which we

wish to see constituted might be enlarged into a general Council of members from all the Colonies with separate Committees, to deal with the affairs of each several Colony."

Continuing, Mr. Holyoak stated that what he had read out clearly put their own position. They contended that the same need existed here, and for that reason he had read out the passage. It was perfectly true that the Colonial Office, the administrative portion of it, had no practical knowledge of the Colonies which it governed. It would go far to solve some of their many difficulties, and it would promote sympathy, if they had permanent officials connected with the different parts of the Empire who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies and knew its affairs intimately. If that were the case they would not receive some of the extraordinary directions they had had from time to time. If, added to that, there were a Standing Committee of permanent unofficials, with long residence in different Colonies, who had studied more or less the various needs of the Colonies, to whom representations could be made, it would go a long way to solve the problem. In conclusion, he said that the Association intended to continue to press for a reform of the Constitution on reasonable lines and to seek redress for the local community. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Chairman said that as he would be leaving the Colony on furlough he wished to propose the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock as President.

The Hon. Mr. ALABASTER seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. POLLOCK thanked the members for the honour they had done him. He was sure they would appreciate the fact that as he had recently undertaken the duties as acting Attorney-General he would have been glad to stand aside for the ensuing year as he had plenty of work to occupy his time and attention. It was, however, represented to him that the cause of Constitutional reform might possibly suffer if he did this, and so he accepted the invitation of the Committee. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER was unanimously elected Vice-President, on the proposal of Mr. E. Ormiston seconded by Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. ALABASTER, in returning thanks, said the Association had been in existence long enough for them to know that it had come to stay and look after the interests of the community. (Applause.) He took that opportunity of reminding them not only of what they were but also of what they were not, because many erroneous things had been said about the Association, partly in earnest, partly in fun. They were not in any sense examples or manifestations politically, socially, or industrially, of that unrest which was unhappily prevailing in considerable portions of Europe. They were an Association of British subjects, without distinction of race or creed, loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Throne—(applause)—British subjects, nevertheless, who felt seriously that a condition of affairs, which was tolerable to, or at any rate tolerated by, those who lived in the mid-Victorian era was not necessarily suitable to the condition of thought of the present day. (Applause.) Only the other day President Wilson at Paris stated that he was at last beginning to learn that the business of government was to take counsel with the average man. The main object of that Association was to see that the Government took counsel with the average man. (Applause.) As their name implied, they were obliged to see that progress and reform were obtained by constitutional means; in fact they had carried out, and intended to carry out, in letter and spirit, the sublime injunction of His Majesty the King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament:—

"We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice . . . to secure better homes, to improve the nation's health and raise the standard of well-being throughout the community." (Applause.)

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr. D. E. Moss and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

A vote of thanks was conveyed to the outgoing Committee at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through because he believed them to be true.

wish to see constituted might be enlarged into a general Council of members from all the Colonies with separate Committees, to deal with the affairs of each several Colony."

Continuing, Mr. Holyoak stated that what he had read out clearly put their own position. They contended that the same need existed here, and for that reason he had read out the passage. It was perfectly true that the Colonial Office, the administrative portion of it, had no practical knowledge of the Colonies which it governed. It would go far to solve some of their many difficulties, and it would promote sympathy, if they had permanent officials connected with the different parts of the Empire who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies and knew its affairs intimately. If that were the case they would not receive some of the extraordinary directions they had had from time to time. If, added to that, there were a Standing Committee of permanent unofficials, with long residence in different Colonies, who had studied more or less the various needs of the Colonies, to whom representations could be made, it would go a long way to solve the problem. In conclusion, he said that the Association intended to continue to press for a reform of the Constitution on reasonable lines and to seek redress for the local community. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Chairman said that as he would be leaving the Colony on furlough he wished to propose the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock as President.

The Hon. Mr. ALABASTER seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. POLLOCK thanked the members for the honour they had done him. He was sure they would appreciate the fact that as he had recently undertaken the duties as acting Attorney-General he would have been glad to stand aside for the ensuing year as he had plenty of work to occupy his time and attention. It was, however, represented to him that the cause of Constitutional reform might possibly suffer if he did this, and so he accepted the invitation of the Committee. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER was unanimously elected Vice-President, on the proposal of Mr. E. Ormiston seconded by Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. ALABASTER, in returning thanks, said the Association had been in existence long enough for them to know that it had come to stay and look after the interests of the community. (Applause.) He took that opportunity of reminding them not only of what they were but also of what they were not, because many erroneous things had been said about the Association, partly in earnest, partly in fun. They were not in any sense examples or manifestations politically, socially, or industrially, of that unrest which was unhappily prevailing in considerable portions of Europe. They were an Association of British subjects, without distinction of race or creed, loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Throne—(applause)—British subjects, nevertheless, who felt seriously that a condition of affairs, which was tolerable to, or at any rate tolerated by, those who lived in the mid-Victorian era was not necessarily suitable to the condition of thought of the present day. (Applause.) Only the other day President Wilson at Paris stated that he was at last beginning to learn that the business of government was to take counsel with the average man. The main object of that Association was to see that the Government took counsel with the average man. (Applause.) As their name implied, they were obliged to see that progress and reform were obtained by constitutional means; in fact they had carried out, and intended to carry out, in letter and spirit, the sublime injunction of His Majesty the King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament:—

"We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice . . . to secure better homes, to improve the nation's health and raise the standard of well-being throughout the community." (Applause.)

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr. D. E. Moss and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

A vote of thanks was conveyed to the outgoing Committee at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through because he believed them to be true.

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr. D. E. Moss and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

A vote of thanks was conveyed to the outgoing Committee at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through because he believed them to be true.

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr. D. E. Moss and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

A vote of thanks was conveyed to the outgoing Committee at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through because he believed them to be true.

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr. D. E. Moss and Mr. W. J. Crawford respectively.

A vote of thanks was conveyed to the outgoing Committee at the suggestion of Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

The Chairman, in acknowledgment, said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through because he believed them to be true.

"The Committee were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. W. Graham and Mr. A. S. D. Cousins, whose places were taken by Mr



## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
AGENTS.

### LORD BRYCE AND WORLD PEACE.

#### POWER OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

Speaking in the Lyceum Theatre on February 16th, to members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada in the London area, Viscount Bryce said he hoped that one of the things they would remember when they returned to Canada was that they had got to know Britain better, got to know her strength. Some of the people in the Dominions, especially those in the remoter parts, used to entertain the idea that Britain was an old nation, and had become what was sometimes described as "a back number." We were, however, a young nation.

When war broke out we did what none of us before would have supposed possible—raised by voluntary enlistment three million men—(hear, hear)—and he hoped they were convinced, as he thought we had convinced a good many Continental people, that the spirit that repelled the Spaniards in the days of the Armada, and the spirit which held out against Napoleon Bonaparte when he dominated the rest of Europe, still lived. (Hear, hear.) Then he hoped they would carry back with them the feeling that the Mother Country was grateful to the Dominions for their help. We were thrilled with emotion when in the first days of the war Canada cabled that she was anxious to join in. It braced us up for the great struggle.

We trusted and believed that the tie that knit the Dominions with the Mother Country was a perpetual tie, as he was convinced that it was for the good of the Dominions, Britain, and other countries that it should be. He hoped that they would feel what an immense power in the world the English-speaking people were. No people were so widely spread over the world as the English-speaking race. This was to most of us commonly a source of pride, but we ought also to look upon the great power which we wielded as a source of responsibility. Without disparaging other nations of the world—least of all our neighbours across the Channel—he believed providence had placed us geographically, politically, and commercially in such a position that we could do more for the advantage of the world than any other people had ever been able to do. With us he included the United States.

As to the League of Nations, it was only a spirit of friendship between the nations of the world that would enable such a league to bring forth the desired fruits. A distinguished statesman who addressed them on industrial questions emphasised the fact that the interests of all classes in the industrial community were not really opposed—that that which brought about peace and good relations between them was for the good of both. That was also true of nations. Nations had a great deal more to gain from internal peace and peace with one another than from war. Germany thought otherwise five years ago. He hoped she did not think otherwise now. (Hear, hear.) Sixty years hence when their children and grand-children gathered round them and asked them to tell them something of the great war; they would be glad to be able to tell them that they were living in a better world than was the case sixty years before, and would be honoured as some thirty, forty, or fifty years ago were the veterans of Waterloo and Trafalgar who then remained. (Cheers.)

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P. (Under-Secretary, Home Affairs), who described Lord Bryce as "one of the most distinguished men of letters and statesmen we have among us," announced that there would be no meeting next Sunday, but that on Sunday week Mr. Lloyd George, all being well, would address them, an intimation which was received with loud cheers.

#### CARE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

The Borstal Association deservedly claims a fair share of public support, for, under its benevolent control, young offenders who are placed in its institutions are given such industrial training and other instruction, and subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. According to the report of the past year's work, 38 boys were discharged to the care of the association, of whom 324 are satisfactory so far, 37 not completely satisfactory, and 24 reconvicted. Of the total number 328 enlisted on release, of whom 288 are satisfactory, 29 less than satisfactory, and 14 reconvicted. Of the remaining 36 who went to ordinary work, 35 are satisfactory, and 10 reconvicted. There were 95 girls discharged to the Borstal Institution at Aylesbury during the year, 59 of whom are satisfactory so far, 16 not completely, while 19 have been so unsatisfactory that their licences have been revoked. Eight have been reconvicted. Of the total number 30, were sent to domestic service, two to dressmaking, seven to hospital work, two to clerical work, six to laundries, eleven to munition work, twenty to other factories, two to farms, two to market gardening, and seven to their own homes. The work of supervision has been one of considerable anxiety and discouragement, with no apparent determination to go straight, and others have given way at an early age. Reports show how a little money and sympathy given at the right moment may receive many a wayward lad and girl to useful ways of life. Experience had shown that all but a few young offenders need only guidance and control for a time to become useful workers.



## CHERNIAVSKY BROS.

who are giving their  
**FAREWELL CONCERT  
TO-MORROW NIGHT**  
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.



A sluggish liver is the cause of most of the languid feeling and ill-health of the Tropics. Try **SAL HEPATICA**—mild but effective—compounded entirely of harmless salts, and so does not create a habit or the need for increasing the dose. At all dispensing chemists. Full directions on each jar.

**Sal Hepatica**

### CUTLER PALMER & CO.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



**APIOLINE**  
(CHAPOTEAUT)  
For functional troubles, daily, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Turvy, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 2, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sold by all Chemists.

### "ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA**

IT IS WORTH YOUR  
WHILE TO WRITE US  
about your requirements for

**ALL CLASSES OF  
British Made  
Goods.**

THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,  
Monument House,  
London, E.C.3.

Special terms for trial orders and sample collections.

### SOMETHING NEW WISMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the Choie Ceylon and China Teas.

— TRY IT —  
1lb. Tins 80 Cents.

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s

**PACIFIC PORTS**  
Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.  
Tel. 698.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.  
**D. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & BILIOUSNESS**  
Available for all cases of Biliousness, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Stomach, Bowels, etc.  
Price 3s. leading Chemists or post free, Dr. L. Leclerc, 11, rue de la Harpe, Paris.  
London, Bristol, Dover, Exeter, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, New York, San Francisco, Sydney, Toronto, Yokohama, etc.  
Sole Agents, Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 11, rue de la Harpe, Paris.  
Sole Agents, Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 11, rue de la Harpe, Paris.



FOR  
FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY  
DRINK

**HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK**  
(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.  
A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.  
Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

### ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

STAINER'S

"CRUCIFIXION"

GOOD FRIDAY, 9.15 P.M.

W. A. L. KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 120, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Tel. 4884.

### WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE  
To-morrow

Thursday, April 17th.  
**DINNER DANCE**

on  
Easter Monday, April 21st.

D. M. GOODALL,  
MANAGER,  
TELEPHONE 407.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUBRIEN  
15, Morrison Hill Road.



THEATRE ROYAL  
at 9.15  
**TO-MORROW NIGHT**  
April 17th.  
**FAREWELL CONCERT**  
By the Remarkable Brothers  
**LEO, JAN & MISCHEL**

# CHERNIAVSKY

Violinist, Pianist, Cellist.

## PROGRAMME

1. Tenu con Variazioni ... From Trio ... Tchaikovsky
2. Violoncello Solos  
(a) Cantabile ... C. Cun  
(b) Vito ... Popper  
(c) Papillon ... Popper
3. Piano Solo  
(a) Toccata and Fugue ... Bach-Tausig  
(b) Prelude ... Schubert-Tausig  
(c) Military March ... Fienzenpau
4. Violin Concerto, No. 4, Op. 31 ... Fienzenpau
5. Trios  
(a) Russian Romance ... Glinka  
(b) At the Stream ... Borodine

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Reserve your seats at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL  
HONGKONG.  
**THE HOWITT PHILLIPS Co.**

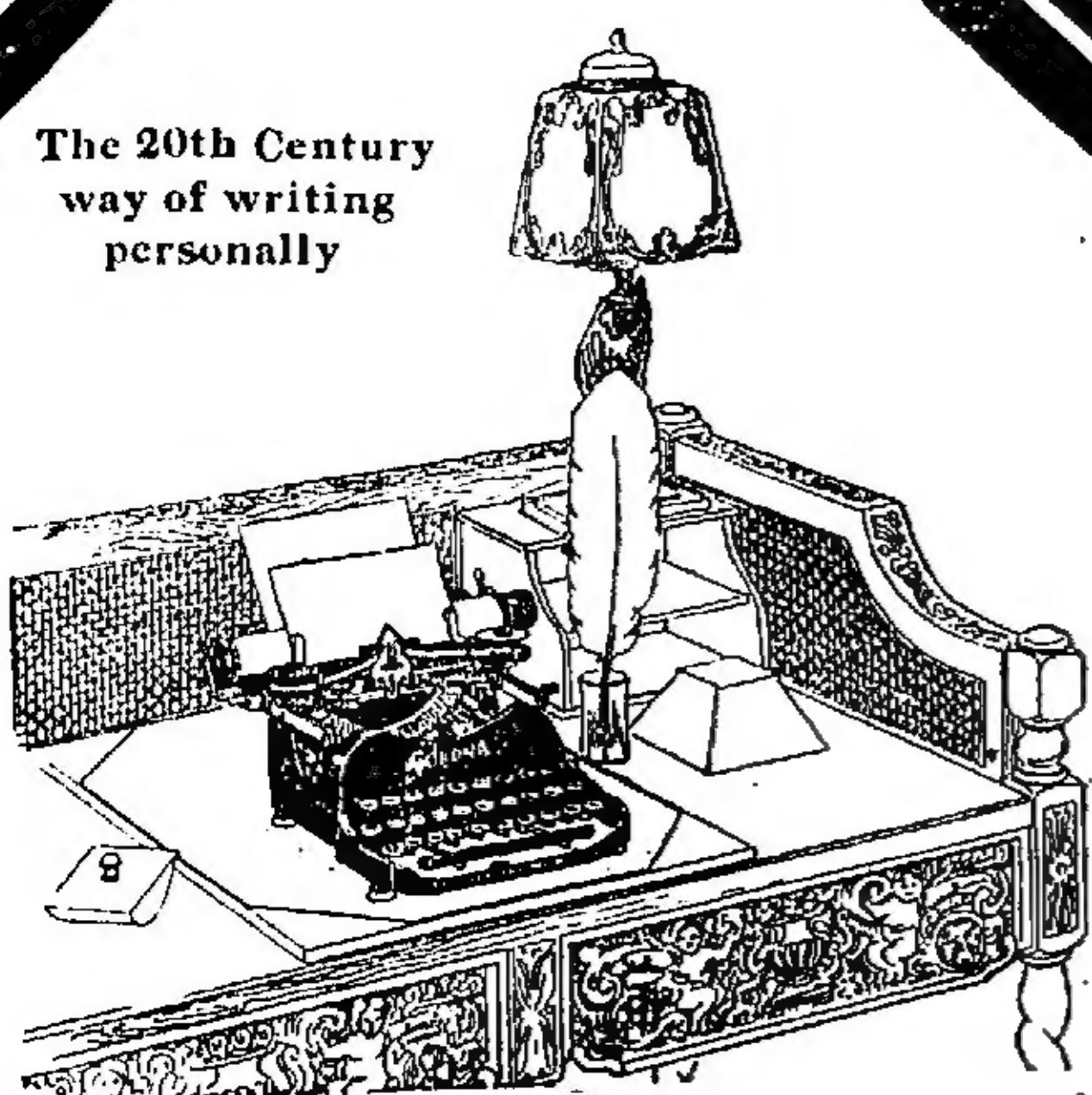
PRESENT  
EACH EVENING at 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH.	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD.
FRIDAY, APRIL 25TH.	HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH.	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB. DORIS PHILLIPS.
MONDAY, APRIL 28TH.	STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH.	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH.	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
THURSDAY, MAY 1ST.	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
FRIDAY, MAY 2ND.	BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY).
SATURDAY, MAY 3RD AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON, THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."

Prices - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S on Wednesday, April 16th.

The 20th Century  
way of writing  
personally



Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence.

# CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine  
enables you to type your private correspondence without  
anyone's aid as accurately, cleanly and readably as any  
expert typist. It makes writing a pleasure and the whole  
outfit packed in a travelling case costs only \$30.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,  
4, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Telephone 2487.

## SIEGE OF KUT.

GENERAL TOWNSEND'S  
STORIES.

Some interesting stories of the siege of Kut and of his campaign in Mesopotamia were given by Major-General Sir Charles V. F. Townshend at a dinner of the Eccentric Club given recently in his honour.

Submitting the toast of "Our distinguished guest," the Chairman said that the advance on Baghdad failed not on account of any lack of the part of General Townshend. The surrender of Kut after 143 days' siege would rank in history with that of Plevna, and the gallant garrison had to give in because of exhaustion of supplies. They felt that General Townshend had upheld the loftiest traditions of the British race. His men never felt the slightest doubt about his competency or his gallantry. During the past few days it had been reported that their guest was going to leave the profession of arms in order to go into the more doubtful one of politics. He had sounded the General as to his ambitions in that direction, and had been informed by him, that the reports were simply slightly anticipatory, and that in due course he would not mind if a constituency did him the honour of inviting him to be their representative in the House of Commons.

"NOT ON HIS DEFENCE."

General Townshend, referring to the Mesopotamia campaign, observed that he was not on his defence. Operations in war were so dependent on accidental circumstances that no general should ever be condemned unless it could be proved that he had violated one of the great principles of war. "If you can prove that," added the speaker, "you should out him at once. In any case I should be very curious to know if I violated any of the six great principles of war that were laid down by Napoleon." Having unreservedly stated, he said he would be pleased if anybody could find where he had failed in them.

"I was sent out against Baghdad against my proper judgment," continued the General, "but a soldier cannot protest, and that is where they make the mistake at home. A soldier can only point out the danger to his superior officer, and that is a delicate thing to do. But, that is the game to play, and when I saw I was being sent out, I pointed out to my superior officer that unless I was given 40,000 men I could not succeed. I had only 8,000 bayonets, and I wanted to be guaranteed 40,000 men to hold Baghdad. ("Shame.") Everybody must admit that I made the best of it.

His handful of men won three victories and took 300 miles of country. (Cheers.) In his retirement to Kut—ninety miles—he did not lose a single gun, nor was he wounded man left behind. (Cheers.) He turned round and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Turkish advance guard, which was wiped out. He had splendid brigades, and marvellous men, most of whom, alas, were dead. There were 70 Oxford's left and 70 or 80 Dorsets—those men were his sheet anchor. On his way to Kut he determined to defend it and demanded relief to be sent him in two months.

After the fall of Kut the Turks treated him in an honourable way—they told him he had won his sword with honour, and he allowed him to wear it. He was carried away at once, and never saw his men again, and they poor fellows, were starving and were hardly able to stand up. "If I lived a hundred years," said the General, "I shall never forget that parting. The men cheered me as long as I was in sight."

On his arrival at Constantinople it was more like an inspecting officer arranging to inspect the garrison, so well was he received. "I never gave parole but I was always watched and very often followed. When I heard of the horrors of my men on my march to captivity I at once made up my mind to escape, and made three attempts. On one occasion the seaplane by which I had managed to get a message sent to the English was shot down at sea."

In conclusion, General Townshend said he was still on the active list. He had volunteered to go to Russia or Germany, because he thought there was work to do, but as yet he had not got employment. For three months he had done nothing, and he had had thirty-seven years' service. "I'm still young," he added, "and if I don't get employment I shall go into Parliament." (Laughter and cheers.)

NECESSITY FOR BLUFF.

"My little force was overpowered by famine," observed the speaker, "but we did not surrender until twenty-five to twenty-eight men a day were dying, and then I didn't haul down the flag until I knew I could not be relieved. Mr. Chandler, in his books, has accused me of being over-confident in the confidence of Kut in telling the men we were bound to be relieved. Well, you will agree with me that the commander of a beleaguered camp cannot go about with the words 'Gawd help us' over his cap. (Laughter.) They would have surrendered in five minutes, and so I had to bluff. I issued bulletins, which I admit were rather of the Trafalgar Bay type, to keep up the spirits of the men in camp."

It had also been said that he had miscalculated his provisions, but that was not a fact. They soon found out, of food by putting pressure on the Arabs. There was always opinion after an event. Nobody had found fault officially.

## PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY

# for LANTERNS

## for PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

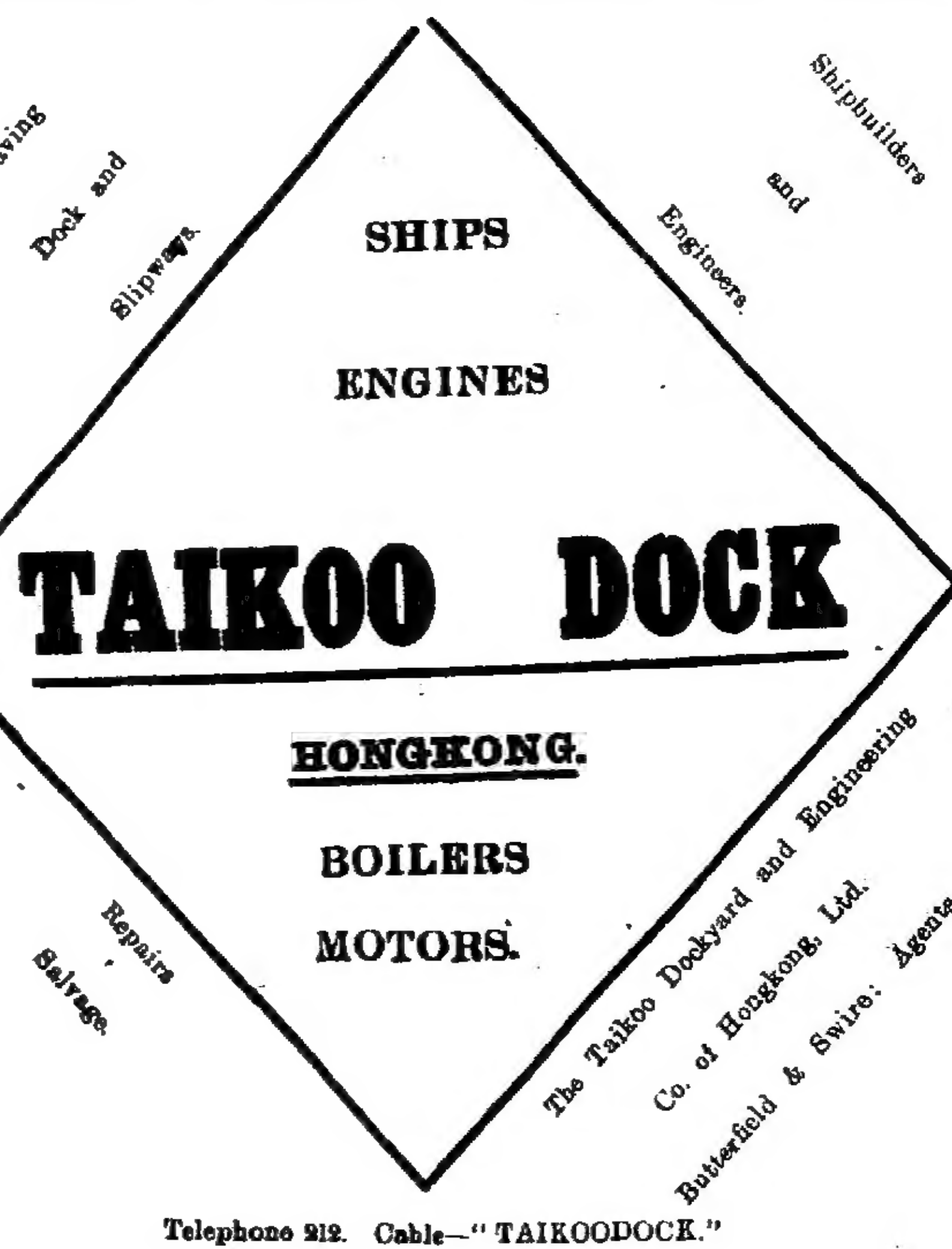
### JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

	DIAMETER	8 inches	11 inches
Per Case of 500		\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100		7.50	11.00
Per dozen		1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours, can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NETT—CASH ON DELIVERY.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALE REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,  
April 25th, at 12 Noon, at Yammat, Break Water,

The Steam Vessel  
"KUNG CHING"

HULL—Teakwood.  
Length—125 feet.  
Beam—18 feet.  
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 114 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inch.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch. Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1919.

[558]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

### SAVE YOUR

### CLOTHING, FURS & CARPETS

by storing them in our Cold Stores

for the Summer months where no

moths or vermin can attack them.

For particulars as to packing

and rates apply to—

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE &**

**COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.**

[559]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

U.S.S. "ECLIPSE" VOYAGE 1-OUT.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS  
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 16th, 1919, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919. [616]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"LYCAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 16th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 2nd, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 12th, 1919. [627]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [640]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

### STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FROM

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about APRIL 16th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Post Box 113,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [641]

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

### THE RAPID NO. 1

It is the most powerful and effective remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is applied to the affected part, and the result is a rapid cure. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.

It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/1.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Nabab), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELIJERMAN" LINE.

(ELIJERMAN & SONNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" ... sailing about 26th April.

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANGSHENG"	On 20th Apr. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGHONG"	On 21st Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKIANG"	On 22nd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILED and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone 38

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occurring 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 20th Apr. at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPHAM & CO.,  
General Managers.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	Apr. 22nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 28th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.  
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	16th Apr. Noon	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
------	----------------------

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Mon. 21st Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Fri. 18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IYO IMARU 12,320 tons	Fri. 18th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSTUA MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 3rd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURUS, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 3,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Middle of April.
CEYLON VIA SINGAPORE, PORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHIMBU MARU	Thurs. 24th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"SUWA MARU" ... Mon. 26th May, 1st 11 A.M.  
Omitting Manila Newbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
G. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 253

TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	23rd April, From YAMAHA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd April, From YAMAHA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	23rd May, From YAMAHA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIACA, THENOE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 2nd.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" 10,000 tons	On or about 10th May.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 30th May.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...  
"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 12th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOUBERT,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTIWE IP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"CHIFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 27th April.  
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.  
"INAHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.  
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th April.  
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"INAHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.  
"RASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.  
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.  
"SISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th May.  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th April.  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.  
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd April.  
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.  
"KENKON MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th April, at 6 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)  
"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" ... June 19th, 1919.  
"CHINA" ... April 22nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.  
Tel. 1245.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## OUTWARD MAELS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy and Straits	Manapouri	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy, via Tokow	Zepu Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Chong Ya	Wednesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Hio. W'u	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wan-shan	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bangkok	Chong-shan	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Penang	Pien-shan	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Unicora	Wednesday, 16th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney	Kohu Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Port Bayard	Shen Chong	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 P.M.
Saigon	Tsuru Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hopong	Wednesday, 16th, 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwang-g	Wednesday, 16th, 6.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Nanyo Maru No. 1	Wednesday, 16th, 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sun-shan	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loong-shan	Thursday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Timor, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Ching-shan	Friday, 18th, 11.15 A.M. Letters Noon
Shanghai and North China	Kwang-shan	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Iyo Maru	Saturday, 18th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via CANADA	Chicago Maru	Saturday, 19th, 11.45 A.M. Letters Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Kooling	Kao-shan	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Kooling	Hsiao-shan	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chong-shan	Monday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chong-shan	Monday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sink-shan	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	China	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Laow-shan	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 2nd April, at Noon.		
Shanghai and North China	Sui-shan	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

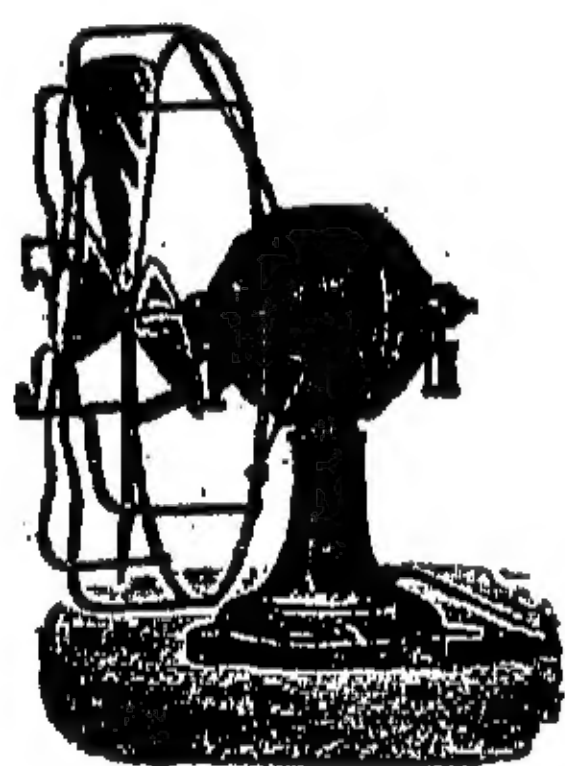
## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the

**BRASCOLITE** FITTING.



Prepare for the warm weather and send your fan in to be oiled and cleaned. A new stock of the latest models due to arrive shortly.

WILLIAM C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**TO-NIGHT.**  
8.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.  
8.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.  
**TOMORROW.**  
9.15 p.m.—Chernavsky at the Theatre Royal.  
Friday, April 18th—  
Good Friday—Public Holiday.  
Monday, April 19th—  
Easter Monday.  
Thursday, April 24th—  
9.15 p.m.—The Bowitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal—"Seven Days' Leave."  
Friday, April 25th—  
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
12.30 p.m.—British Traders Insurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Saturday, April 26th—  
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.

## SONG POST CARDS

in set.

Sunshine and Rain,  
When you come home,  
Somewhere in France,  
My little girl,  
Roses of Picardy,  
Thinking of you,  
Until we meet again,  
Never Mind,  
God be with you,  
Friend across the sea,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 329.

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.  
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.  
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS.

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. R. 3. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

10

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	April 16th
1 Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 1 month's sight	3/5 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	47 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Cred. at 30 days' sight	79 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON HANKOW.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SOERABAYA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON BATAVIA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON RANGOON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON MADRAS.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON COLOMBO.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SINGAPORE.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON PENANG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON KUALA LUMPUR.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON JOHORE BARU.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SINGAPORE.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON PENANG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON KUALA LUMPUR.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON JOHORE BARU.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 16th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer.	29.75	29.78	29.81
Temperature.	80	74	76
Humidity.	81	88	88
Wind Direction.	South	West	NW
" Force.	3	1	1
Weather.	o	o	o
Rain.	0.02	0.02	1.30

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th, 78°

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th, 73°

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,  
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OFFICE,  
A Comprehensive and Complete Record  
of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the

## HONGKONG WEEKLY

## PRESS

with which is incorporated  
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage  
\$3 to any part of



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## THE HO HONG BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements).

CAPITAL.	
Registered .....	\$5,000,000.00
Subscribed .....	\$5,000,000.00
Paid up .....	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve .....	\$5,000,000.00
Shareholders .....	\$5,000,000.00

## HEAD OFFICE:

Singapore, Raffles Chambers 6 and 6.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy, Muar, Penang, Bangkok, Malacca, Traag.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LIM PENG SIANG, Esq. (Chairman), Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, Teo Soon Lan, Esq., Lim Peng Mau, Esq., Ng Ah Si, Esq., Lee Choon Guan, Esq., Lim Chwee Chuan, Esq., Chee Sze Cheng, Esq., Tan Sze Hoe, Esq., Chan Kang Sui, Esq., Khoo Beng Chuan, Esq., Tan Cheng Lok, Esq.

Managing Director: LIM PENG MAU, Esq.

General Manager: SEOW POH LING, Esq.

The Bank buys and receives for collection documentary and other bills, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on the above places.

## HO HONG COMPANY, HONGKONG AGENCY.

KO LEONG HOE, Manager.

22, Wing Lok St. Tel. 1955.

Hongkong, March 29th, 1919. [54]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BANKING CO., LTD.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed .....